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# COMMANDERS DIGEST

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# Laos Struggle Is Defined At Pentagon

Secretary Laird pinpoints a location on the map of Indochina for a member of the press as Lt. Gen. Vogt, left, looks on. On table, foreground, is segment of pipeline used by North Vietnamese to transport fuel down part of Ho Chi Minh Trail. (Department of Defense Photo)

## Secretary Laird Puts Vietnam War In Perspective

Secretary Melvin R. Laird faced newsmen at a Pentagon noon briefing February 24 to bring them up to date on current military operations in Indochina. The Secretary was aided by Lieutenant General John W. Vogt, Director, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In his opening remarks Mr. Laird stressed in part . . . "I have not in the past, and will not today, burden you with over-optimistic forecasts about Vietnam. We need here, as elsewhere, to face up to realities. I do not want to suggest that the ARVN forces are going to be able to win every battle. The truth is that they are in for some rather rugged and tough fighting in Cambodia and Laos against some of the best troops that the North Vietnamese have.

**"In short, he continued, "it is going to be tough going in the days ahead and anyone who suggests that the road to the attainment of our basic objective of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam is going to be an easy one all the way, simply does not know what he or she is talking about."**

Mr. Laird noted, "The initiative no longer belongs to the enemy in Indochina. That is one reason I continue to hope for a breakthrough in the talks in Paris and the start of meaningful nego-

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# President Nixon Spells Out Foreign Policy For America

The awaited Presidential address, "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s," was delivered February 25.

These are major excerpts from President Richard Nixon's remarks delivered to the Nation prior to noon on that date:

Today I am sending to the Congress my second annual comprehensive report on the conduct of our foreign affairs. It discusses not only what we have done, but why we have done it, and how we intend to proceed in the future.

I do not intend to summarize all that is in my detailed report on foreign policy at this time. Instead, I would like to focus on three key points:

—How we are getting out of the war this Nation has been in for the past six years;

—How we have created a new and different foreign policy approach for the United States in a greatly changed world;

—And how we are applying that ap-

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# Foreign Policy

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proach in working with others to build a lasting peace.

The most immediate and anguishing problem that faced this Administration two years ago was the war in Vietnam.

We have come a long way since then.

### New Withdrawals

Two years ago, when this Administration took office, there were almost 550,000 Americans in Vietnam. But within 60 days we will have brought home 260,000 men, and this Spring I will announce a new schedule of withdrawals.

Two years ago, our casualties each month were five times as high as they are today.

Two years ago, the additional demands of the Vietnam war cost us approximately $22 billion per year. That cost has been cut in half.

Much of the progress in Vietnam was due to the success of the allied operations against the enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia last Spring.

The clear proof is in this figure. American casualties after Cambodia have been half the rate they were before Cambodia. Our decision to clean out the sanctuaries in Cambodia saved thousands of American lives. And it enabled us to continue withdrawing our men on schedule.

### Saved Lives

Just as last year's cut-off supplies through Cambodia has saved lives and insured our withdrawal program this year, the purpose of this year's disruption of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos is to save lives and insure the success of our withdrawal program next year.

The disruption of the Communist supply line through Laos is being accomplished by South Vietnamese troops, with no U.S. ground troops or advisers. Their army is doing the fighting, with our air support, and the intensity of the fighting is evidence of the importance of that supply line to the enemy.

Consider this combination of events that many people thought was impossible only two years ago:

We have kept our commitments as we have taken out our troops. South Vietnam now has an excellent opportunity not only to survive but to build a strong, free society.

Thanks to the disruption of so much of the enemy's supplies, Americans are leaving South Vietnam in safety; we would much prefer to leave South Vietnam in peace. Negotiation remains the best and quickest way to end the war in a way that will not only end U.S. involvement and casualties, but will mean an end to the fighting between North and South Vietnamese.

### Proposal Made

On October 7 we made a proposal that could open the door to that kind of peace; we proposed:

—An immediate standstill cease-fire throughout Indochina to stop the fighting.

—An Indochina Peace Conference.

—The withdrawal of all outside forces.

—A political settlement fair to both sides.

—The immediate release of all prisoners of war.

I reaffirm that proposal today. It is supported by every government in Indochina except one—the Government of North Vietnam.

I once again urge Hanoi to join us in this search for peace.

If North Vietnam wishes to negotiate with the United States, they will have to recognize that time is running out. With the exception of the prisoners of war issue, if North Vietnam continues to refuse to discuss our peace proposals, they will soon find they have no choice but to negotiate only with the South Vietnamese.

### Total Withdrawal

Our eventual goal is a total withdrawal of all outside forces. But as long as North Vietnam continues to hold a single American prisoner, we shall have forces in South Vietnam. The American prisoners of war will not be forgotten by their Government.

I am keeping my pledge to end America's involvement in this war. But the main point I want to discuss with you today—and the main theme of my report to the Congress—is the future, not the past. It matters very much how we end this war.

To end a war is simple.

But to end a war in a way that will not bring on another war is far from simple.

PRESIDENT NIXON

In Southeast Asia today, aggression is failing—thanks to the determination of the South Vietnamese people and to the courage and sacrifice of America's fighting men.

That brings us to a point that we have been at several times before in this century: aggression turned back, a war ending.

### Critical Moment

We are at a critical moment in history: What America does—or fails to do—will determine whether peace and freedom can be won in the coming generation.

That is why the way in which we end this conflict is so crucial to our efforts to build a lasting peace in coming decades.

The right way out of Vietnam is crucial to our changing role in the world, and the peace in the world.

Our foreign policy today steers a steady course between the past danger of over-involvement and the new temptation of under-involvement.

That policy, which I first enunciated in Guam 19 months ago, represents our basic approach to the world:

—We will maintain our commitments, but we will make sure our own troop levels or any financial support to other nations is appropriate to current threats and needs;

—We shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose sur-

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# Narcotics Bureau Seeks Applicants As Special Agents

Applications are being accepted by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for positions of special agent, the Department of Justice has reported.

Lowest positions begin at GS-7—$10,727 yearly, including overtime. Qualification requirements include established eligibility on a Federal Entrance Examination plus one year of graduate study or one year of experience. Some positions start at a GS-9 level for qualified applicants.

Selectees will participate in a formal 10-week course at the National Training Institute in Washington, D.C. Instruction will cover self-defense, use of firearms, narcotic and drug abuse laws, court procedures, investigative techniques, criminology, drug and narcotic identification.

Other requirements are: applicants must be male, possess American citizenship, have a valid driver's license, be able to undergo a background investigation, and pass a rigid physical examination.

Rapid promotional opportunities exist, officials said, up to Grades GS-11 and GS-12, dependent upon satisfactory job performance and a minimum of one year of experience in a lower grade.

Military men interested in these Federal law enforcement officer positions should contact the nearest Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs or write to the bureau's headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20537.

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

**THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**

**Editor John R. German**

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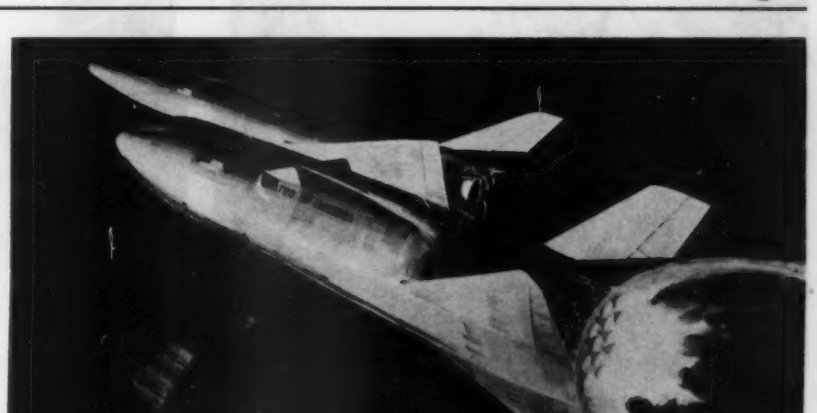


**SPACE SHUTTLE DUO. A fully reusable space transportation system, shown in this artist's conception, is being studied by firms under contract to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The orbiter vehicle, launched piggyback atop a booster, is expected to reduce the cost of placing space payloads in low-Earth orbit from approximately $1,000 per pound to about $100 per pound. Both vehicles will be capable of returning to the Earth's atmosphere and flown back to their base like a conventional jet airliner. Proposed operational use is for the late 1970s.**

# Defense To Form New Agency

Secretaries of the Army and Navy have been directed by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard to submit a joint plan within 30 days to consolidate activities of the Military Sealift Command (MSC) and the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS) into a single jointly-staffed agency.

The new agency, to be named later, will report to the Secretary of Defense through the Secretary of the Army who will be the single manager for DoD surface transportation worldwide—except for intra-theater land transportation in overseas areas. These will be managed by the particular unified commands.

Reductions in operational costs will include establishment of a single computer system for all surface movements, elimination of the present multi-systems worldwide, and consolidation of industrial funds with consequent reduction in overhead and simplification of billing to military shippers.

## ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on January 31, 1971, based on preliminary reports, was 2,860,589. This represents a decrease of 13,894 from the December 31, 1970, combined strength of 2,874,483.

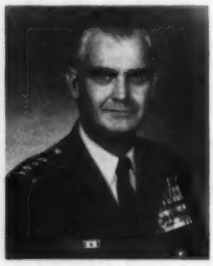
January strength figures for each service, with month-age and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

| | January 31 1971 Preliminary | December 31 1970 | January 31 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total DoD | 2,860,589 | 2,874,483 | 3,255,260 |
| Army | 1,231,093 | 1,233,584 | 1,402,968 |
| Navy | 644,665 | 650,092 | 718,053 |
| Marine Corps | 230,157 | 231,667 | 303,129 |
| Air Force | 754,674 | 759,140 | 831,110 |

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

**PITCHING IN. Army Reservists of the 2d Battalion, 1st Brigade (BCT), 80th Division (Tng), headquartered at Alexandria, Va., keep their newly-issued M-16 rifles with them as they pitch their tent under simulated combat conditions.**

**ALL SYSTEMS GO. An Army Reserve aviator from the 157th Infantry Brigade, headquartered at Horsham, Pa., runs a pre-flight check on a UH1D helicopter which has been turned over from the Active Army.**



# — General Says Reserves Important —

**(COURTESY U.S. ARMY NEWS PHOTO FEATURES)**

*General W. C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, recently discussed the increasing importance of the National Guard and Army Reserve forces. In his address to a meeting of the Association of the Adjutant General's Corps, General Westmoreland said:*

"Our Reserve Components—the National Guard and the Reserve— have never been more important in the total scheme of national defense.

"The strength of the Army is a function of the combined capabilities of both Active and Reserve Components—our One Army concept. With the Active Army continuing to decrease in size, the importance of the Reserve Components obviously increases. Thus, National Guard and Reserve preparedness is a foremost concern as we plan for the most advantageous mix of forces—both Active and Reserve—to support our national strategy.

"To meet readiness objectives, our Reserve Components must have first-class materiel, facilities and training programs. We are actively pursuing these goals. Equipment issued in fiscal year 1970 was twice the amount issued in fiscal year 1969 . . . and this fiscal year the amount will again be doubled.

"Modernization is a concurrent objective. For example, some 286,000 M-16 rifles are being transferred during this fiscal year . . . almost one-half of the Reserve Components' authorized allowance. In the case of Army aviation, inventories will be more than doubled in the next three years . . . and modern assets will increase from under one per cent to over 70 per cent of authorized allowances.

"But, modern equipment is not enough. Facilities—the armories and Reserve centers so important to the training mission—must also be upgraded. We are currently proceeding under a 10-year construction plan totalling $627 million.

"In the area of training, emphasis is being placed on programs to increase Active Army support and assistance . . . as well as to increase combined Active-Reserve Component training wherever possible.

"Guardsmen and Reservists are also making a major, but not widely known, contribution to our country through community support and domestic action projects. Let me cite just a few examples. An engineer unit has built playgrounds on an Indian reservation in California. In the city of Ponce, Puerto Rico, a National Guard Surgical Hospital, using supplies furnished by the city government, maintains a field facility to provide medical services to the disadvantaged. And in Utah, the National Guard sponsors a highly successful 'Bantam Basketball Program' involving over 2,300 boys, 11 to 13 years of age, throughout the state.

"Such programs pay rich dividends. All contribute in developing trust and mututal respect so necessary between the American people and their Armed Forces.

"As we look to the future, our challenges are great, but the One Army is more than equal to the tasks that face all of us. This country can as always depend on its Army—Active, National Guard and Army Reserve."

BLOOD DONOR. An Army Reservist from the 75th Maneuver Area Command, Houston, Tex., gives blood in his unit's community relations project.

LITTLE LEAGUER. Youth tries on a shirt stenciled by Army Reservists of the 3343d Army Hospital, Mobile, Ala., as part of the Army's domestic action program.

# Foreign Policy

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vival we consider vital to our security.

But we will look to threatened countries and their neighbors to assume primary responsibility for their own defense, and we will provide support where our interests call for that support and where it can make a difference.

These principles are not limited to security matters.

We shall pursue economic policies at home and abroad that encourage trade wherever possible and that strengthen political ties between nations. As we actively seek to help other nations expand their economies, we can legitimately expect them to work with us in averting economic problems of our own.

### Economic Aid

As we continue to send economic aid to developing nations, we will expect countries on the receiving end to mobolize their resources; we will look to other developed nations to do more in furnishing assistance; and we will channel our aid increasingly through groups of nations banded together for mutual support.

This new sharing of responsibility requires not less American leadership than in the past, but rather a new, more subtle, form of leadership. No single nation can build a peace alone; peace can only be built by the willing hands—and minds—of all. In the modern world, leadership cannot be "do it yourself"—the path of leadership is in providing the help, the motive, the inspiration to do it together.

In carrying out what is referred to as the Nixon Doctrine, we recognize that we cannot transfer burdens too swiftly. We must strike a balance between doing too much and preventing self-reliance, and suddenly doing too little and undermining self-confidence. We intend to give our friends the time and the means to adjust, materially and psychologically, to a new form of American participation in the world.

How have we applied our new foreign policy during the past year? And what is our future agenda as we work with others to build a stable world order?

In Western Europe, we have shifted from predominance to partnership with our allies. Our ties with Western Europe are central to the structure of peace because its nations are rich in tradition and experience, strong economically, vigorous in diplomacy and culture; they are in a position to take a major part in building a world of peace.

### Ties Strengthened

Our ties were strengthened on my second trip to Europe this summer and reflected in our close consultation on arms control negotiations. At our suggestion, the NATO alliance made a thorough review of its military strategy and posture. As a result, we have reached new agreement on a strong defense and the need to share the burden more fairly.

In Eastern Europe, our exchange of state visits with Romania, and my meeting last Fall with Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, are examples of our search for wider reconciliation with the nations that used to be considered behind an Iron Curtain.

Looking ahead in Europe:

—We shall cooperate in our political and economic relations across the Atlantic as the Common Market grows;

—We and our allies will make the improvements necessary to carry out our common defense strategy;

—Together we stand ready to reduce our forces in Western Europe in exchange for mutual reductions in Eastern Europe.

The problems of Africa are great but so is her potential. The United States will support her people's efforts to build a continent that provides social justice and economic expansion.

### Latin America

Turning to our own hemisphere: In Latin America, there was too much tendency in the past to take our closest friends and neighbors for granted. Recently, we have paid new respect to their proud traditions. Our trade, credit and economic policies have been re-examined and reformed, to respond to their concerns and their ideas, as well as to our own interests.

Our new Latin American policy is designed to help them help themselves; our new attitude will not only aid their

**BONDS LADY—Jeanie Smith of Tulsa, Okla., "Mrs. U.S. Savings Bonds 1971," receives an explanation of how a computer display at the North American Air Defense Command underground Combat Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colo., can chart the path of aircraft approaching North America or satellites circling the world. Doing the orientation honors is Air Force Captain R. A. Boaman Jr., a member of NORAD's battle staff. Mrs. Smith's visit is part of a national tour to promote the importance of U.S. Savings Bonds.** (NORAD Photo)

progress, but add to their dignity.

Turning to the Far East: A new Asia is emerging. The old enmities of World War II are dead or dying. Asian states are stronger and are joining together in vigorous regional groupings.

Here the doctrine that took shape last year is taking hold today, helping to spur self-reliance and cooperation between states. In Japan, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines, we have consolidated bases and reduced American forces. We have relaxed trade and travel restrictions to underline our readiness for greater contact with Communist China.

Looking ahead in that area:

—While continuing to help our friends help themselves, we must begin to consider how regional associations can work together with the major powers in the area for a durable peace.

—We will work to build a strong partnership with Japan that will accommodate our mutual interests.

—We will search for constructive discussions with Communist China while maintaining our defense commitment to Taiwan. When the government of the People's Republic of China is ready to engage in talks, it will find us receptive to agreements that further the legitimate national interests of China and its neighbors.

### In Microcosm

In Asia, we can see tomorrow's world in microcosm. An economically powerful democratic free nation, Japan, is seeking new markets; a potentially powerful Communist nation, China, will one day seek new outlets and new relations; a Communist competitor, the Soviet Union, has interests there as well; and the independent non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia are already working together in regional association. These great forces are bound to interact in the not too distant future. In the way they work together, and in the way we cooperate with their relationship, is the key to permanent peace in that area—the Far East, the scene of such a painful legacy of the recent past, can become an example of peace and stability in the future.

In the Middle East, the United States took the initiative to stop the fighting and start the process of peace.

Along the Suez Canal a years ago, there was daily combat on the ground and in the air. Diplomacy was at an impasse. The danger of local conflict was magnified by growing Soviet involvement and the possibility of great powers being drawn into confrontation.

### Took Lead

America took the lead in arranging a cease-fire and getting negotiations started. We are seeing to it that the balance of power, so necessary to discourage a new outbreak of fighting, is not upset. Working behind the scenes, when a crisis arose in Jordan, the United States played a key role in seeing that order was restored and an invasion was abandoned.

The policy of the United States will continue to be to promote peace talks—not to try to impose a peace from the outside, but to support the peace efforts of the parties in the region themselves.

One way to support these efforts is for the United States to discourage any outside power from trying to exploit the situation for its own advantage.

Another way for us to help turn a tenuous truce into a permanent settlement is this: The United States is fully prepared to play a responsible and cooperative role in keeping the peace arrived at through negotiation between the parties.

Over the past two years in some fields the Soviet Union and the United States have moved ahead together. We have taken the first step toward cooperation in outer space . We have both ratified the treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons. Just two weeks ago, we signed a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons from the seabeds.

These are hopeful signs, but certain other Soviet actions are reason for concern. There is need for much more cooperation in reducing tensions in the Middle East and in ending harassment of Berlin. We must also discourage the temptation to raise new challenges in sensitive areas such as the Caribbean.

### Arms Control

In the long run, the most significant result of negotiations between the superpowers in the past year could be in the field of arms control.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union have produced the most searching examination of the nature of strategic competition ever conducted between our two nations. Each side has had the chance to explain at length the concerns caused by the posture of the other side. The talks have been conducted in a serious way without the old lapses into propaganda.

If both sides continue in this way, there is reason to hope that specific agreements will be reached to curb the arms race.

The United States will deal, as it must, from strength: We will not reduce our defenses below the level I consider essential to our national security.

A strong America is essential to the cause of peace today. Until we have the kind of agreements we can rely on, we shall remain strong.

### Second to None

America's strength will be, as it must be, second to none; but the strength that this Nation is proudest of is the strength of our determination to create a peaceful world.

The United States is justly proud of the lead it has taken in working within the United Nations, and within the NATO alliance, to come to grips with these problems and opportunities.

Our work here is a beginning, not only in coping with the new challenges of technology and modern life, but ease tension, reduce suspicion, and thereby promote the process of peace.

That process can only flourish in a climate of mutual respect.

We can have that mutual respect with our friends, without dominating them or without letting them down.

We can have that mutual respect with our adversaries, without compromising our principles or weakening our reslove.

And we can have that mutual respect among ourselves, without stifing dissent or losing our capacity for action.

Our goal is something Americans have not enjoyed in this century: a full generation of peace. A full generation of peace depends not only on the policy of one party, or one nation, or one alliance, or one bloc of nations.

I believe that the new diplomacy of partnership, of mutual respect, of dealing with strength and determination will work.

# Laos Struggle Is Defined

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tiations of President Nixon's five point proposal for peace."

### Three Facts

Mr. Laird said, "Let me conclude with these brief comments and by stating these three facts:

**First**, when the Vietnamization program was announced in 1969, it was recognized that the South Vietnamese would need to be prepared to meet both the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese threat regardless of whether or not they had the opportunity and the capability of attacking enemy occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia or Laos. From the beginning it was recognized that the Vietnamization program to withdraw U.S. forces could be significantly accelerated and could be accomplished more safely if the South Vietnamese developed the capabilities it now possesses to operate against the sanctuaries long held by the enemy.

**Second**, hard fighting lies ahead. The South Vietnamese military force is up against a determined and ruthless invader who, unless and until his leaders accept our proposals for meaningful negotiations in Paris, has chosen to pursue his aggression in Southeast Asia.

**Third**, whatever the day to day reports may indicate about ground battles between the ARVN and the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, the unassailable fact is that U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia is going down, down, down, and we continue to follow that policy.

At this point, the Defense Secretary introduced Lt. Gen. Vogt to newsmen to present "a military overview of the situation as it exists today."

After giving a brief review of the situation, the general indicated on the map the Ho Chi Minh Trail and highway system in the general area of the "Lamson 719" operation.

"When the enemy increased his logistics efforts and employed more trucks, he created a logistics problem for himself. He had to provide fuel for those trucks . . . They carry about four tons of supplies each. . . . So the enemy has had to provide POL stations, gas stations, all down through the Trail to keep these trucks running," he emphasized.

### Constructed Pipeline

"To meet that burden," he continued, "he constructed a pipeline which runs all the way from the port city of Quang Khe in North Vietnam down across the border into Laos, on down to join with Route 92 and Route 99 on the main portion of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. He taps into this pipeline as required to refuel his vehicles. At the end of the pipeline he fills other trucks with 55-gallon drums and carries fuel farther on down. This has been a tremendous logistics asset to the enemy and, of course, is of vital importance to the friendly side in shutting off that flow."

The pipeline he said, is capable of carrying about 350,000 gallons of fuel during a 24-hour period in maximum capacity. Normally, the pipes are in sections about 19 feet long and four inches in diameter. "It has a very clever, simple disconnect system," the general noted, "with a gasket and a simple device to secure or unsecure in a hurry."

". . . in the last two days, (South Vietnamese) ground forces have gotten to the pipeline . . . and have torn up some 300 meters . . . This will have a tremendous impact on all the trucks operating in this area."

In concluding his extensive coverage of the situation, Lt. Gen. Vogt said, "This operation will continue to engage enemy main forces as they are found, to disrupt them, to clean out the general base area in the same manner as was done during the operations last Spring. There are other elements moving up through here . . . and elements operating in the Snoul area. In a large operation here in the last 24 hours over 100 enemy forces were killed with no losses to friendlies (South Vietnamese). We expect this operation to be concluded successfully. There have been no major obstacles encountered to date. The operation is continuing as planned. It has been highly successful and I believe will have a major impact on the enemy's dry season plans for South Vietnam and for Cambodia in the remaining months.

**NOMINEE. Lieutenant General Raymond G. Davis has been nominated by President Nixon for appointment to the grade of general and reassignment to the position of Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. Gen. Davis, who has been serving as commanding general of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico, Va., will replace General Lewis W. Walt who retired February 1, pending confirmation by the U.S. Senate. An earlier story appeared in the Commanders Digest February 27.**

### Major Implications

"This, of course," he said, "has major implications for our own withdrawal program. To the extent that the enemy is denied the capability to use that sanctuary and to re-attack in South Vietnam, we will be able to stay on schedule with the withdrawal program and with the Vietnamization program. There is nothing that I am aware of, up to this point, which would lead me to believe that that schedule need be altered in any way."

A questions and answers period followed.

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